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ABSTRACT

This third annual survey of the fall enrollment at independent colleges and universities is designed to provide timely information for college presidents and policy-makers. The study utilized the national sample of the Minter-Bowen study, expanded in 1977 to include research universities and two-year colleges. This stratified sample of 135 institutions represents a universe of 1,157 institutions, or all of the independent sector, except autonomous professional schools. The response rate was 100 percent. The following information is presented: freshman headcount enrollment; undergraduate, graduate, and first professional headcount enrollment; percent change in transfer student (excluding freshman) headcount enrollment; and total headcount enrollment. Findings include the fact that freshman headcount increased moderately in fall 1979, up 2.6 percent from fall 1978. Major increases were found at two-year colleges. Graduate student enrollment increased, but a shift in enrollments appears to be occurring that may have the effect of consolidating more students in fewer programs. There was no change in first professional headcount enrollment, and transfer student enrollment increased by nearly 10 percent. Overall, total headcount enrollment has continued to increase, up 1.5 percent from fall 1978. (SW)

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## 1979 Fall Enrollment at Independent Colleges and Universities

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# 1979 Fall Enrollment at Independent Colleges and Universities

by

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Public Policy Monograph Series

Volume I, Issue II

December 1979

National Institute of Independent
Colleges and Universities

Washington, D.C. 20036

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This third annual survey of the fall enrollment at independent colleges and universities is the second in a series of public policy monographs on issues of importance to the independent sector. The purpose of this report is to provide timely information about fall enrollment nationally at independent colleges and universities to college presidents and policy-makers. Therefore, the Office of Research at the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities contracted with the Minter study to conduct a survey of actual fall 1979 enrollment at independent institutions.

The study utilized the national sample of the Minter-Bowen study, expanded in 1977 to include research universities and two-year colleges. This stratified sample of 135 institutions represents a universe of 1157 institutions, or all of the independent sector, except autonomous professional schools. The participating institutions were very cooperative in supplying data, and the response rate was 100 percent.

We wish to express our appreciation to the registrars at participating institutions, to the staffs at John Minter Associates and NIICU who assisted in gathering the data and typing drafts, and to the Lilly Endowment, Inc. who has provided partial support for this monograph series.

Having made these acknowledgements, the full responsibility for the conclusions of this report rests with the authors.

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# 1979 FALL ENROLLMENT AT

# INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities (NIICU) conducted its third annual survey of fall enrollment at independent colleges and universities. The purpose of this survey is to provide accurate and timely information and trend data about the independent sector to university executive officers and to policy-makers. Therefore, NIICU contracted with the Minter-Bowen study to conduct a survey of independent colleges and universities to estimate actual fall 1979 enrollment.

## Highlights of the NIICU 1979 Fall Enrollment Survey

-- Freshman headcount increased moderately in fall 1979, up 2.6 percent from fall 1978. Comprehensive colleges and universities as well as liberal arts II this year showed significant gains, but the major increases were found at two-year colleges, up 8.8 percent from fall 1978. Freshman enrollment was up particularly in the mid-Atlantic and west and southwest regions continuing the same trend found last year.

-- Graduate students increased their numbers this year, but a shift in enrollments appears to be occurring that may have the effect of consolidating more students in fewer programs.

-- There was no change in first professional headcount enrollment, in sharp contrast to last year's growth of 3.6 percent.

-- Transfer student enrollment increased by nearly 10 percent in fall 1979, an even greater increase than in fall 1978. Growth in transfer student enrollment was essentially at comprehensive colleges and universities, liberal arts II and two-year colleges.

-- Church-related colleges experienced greater gains in all types of enrollment than non-sectarian colleges.

-- Overall, total headcount enrollment has continued to increase, up 1.5 percent from fall 1978. Growth was greatest this year at the liberal arts II and two-year colleges (up 3.6 and 2.5 percent respectively).

-- There was a trend toward redistribution of types of students among different types of institutions this year. Aggregate changes in graduate enrollment were absorbed by larger institutions while this year's growth in undergraduates took place in the four-year and two-year colleges rather than the universities.

## Methods Summary

The present study utilized the national sample of the Minter-Bowen study. This stratified random sample includes 135 institutions carefully drawn to represent all of the accredited, independent, non-profit institutions (as defined by the Carnegie Commission)[1] excluding specialized prefessional schools. The five distinct types of institutions represented in this universe -- research universities, doctoral-granting universities, liberal arts I colleges, liberal arts II colleges, and two-year colleges -- include 1157 institutions serving 1,969,700 students, which was 94.6 percent of the institutions and 92 percent of the enrollment of the independent sector as of 1969-70. (See Appendix B for a list of institutions in the Minter-Bowen study.) The sample was drawn to insure representation of the five types of institutions, of five broad regions of the country[2], and of institutions of various sizes as based on enrollment. The 135 institutions which are included in the sample represent 11 percent of the universe of 1157 independent institutions.

Registrars at participating institutions were asked to submit the following information for 1979 fall enrollment:

1. freshman headcount enrollment;
2. undergraduate, graduate, and first professional headcount enrollment;
3. percent change in transfer student (excluding freshman) headcount enrollment; and
4. total headcount enrollment.

The response rate was excellent: 134 out of a total of 135 institutions responded to the survey accounting for almost a 100 percent response rate.

## Freshman Headcount Enrollment: Fall 1979

Growth in freshman headcount was up moderately in fall 1979 compared

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[1] A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education (Berkeley: Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, 1973). The Carnegie Classification describing these institutional types is included in Appendix A.

[2] See Appendix C: NIICU Regions.

to fall 1978 when enrollment increased by only 0.4 percent.[3] There were some changes in enrollment distribution by type of institution from fall 1978 to fall 1979. After showing increases in freshman headcount enrollment for the past few years, universities were down by two percent in the aggregate, although the typical (median) institution could expect to have the same freshman enrollment as in fall 1978. Comprehensive colleges and universities and two year colleges showed the most substantial increases by type of institution in the aggregate, up by 6.7 and 8.8 percent respectively. Liberal arts I colleges remained essentially the same while liberal arts II colleges continued to register increases in freshman headcount enrollment, up 3.8 percent over fall 1978.

TABLE 1

FRESHMAN HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

| Type of Institution | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in Freshman as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Institutions | 132 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 0.5 |
| Universities | 20 | -2.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Comprehensive Colleges and Universities | 32 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| Liberal Arts I | 23 | 0.9 | 0.4 | -0.1 |
| Liberal Arts II | 33 | 3.8 | 3.0 | -0.2 |
| Two-Year Colleges | 24 | 8.8 | 11.4 | 2.6 |

Freshman as a percentage of total enrollment changed little in any category of size other than a substantial increase in the two-year colleges where greater numbers of freshman were registered this fall.

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[3]All references to fall 1978 can be found in Virginia Fadil and W. John Minter, "1978 Fall Enrollment at Independent Colleges and Universities," Public Policy Monograph Series, Vol. II, Issue 1 (Washington, D.C.: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, January 1979).

Freshman headcount in the aggregate increased in every region of the country except the central region, although its decline of 1.2 percent was less than in fall 1978. However, even in the central region the median freshman enrollment increased slightly suggesting that most programs gained freshmen this year, but at a few institutions the decreases were large enough to offset the others' increases. As in fall 1978, the largest increases of freshman enrollments appeared in the mid-Atlantic and west and southwest regions, up 5.3 and 7.8 percent respectively over fall 1978. However, increases at median institutions in the west and southwest were larger (3.5 percent compared to 1.7 percent) than at colleges in the mid-Atlantic, suggesting that some colleges in the mid-Atlantic registered large increases, but that the typical institution could expect slightly more than a one percent increase.

TABLE 2

FRESHMAN HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY REGION

| Region | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in Freshman as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 29 | -1.2 | 0.5 | -0.2 |
| Mid Atlantic | 34 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| Northeast | 25 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Southeast | 29 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| West and Southwest | 15 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 0.6 |

With the overall increase in freshman headcount enrollment, freshman as a percentage of total enrollment changed very little in the mid-Atlantic and northeast regions. It decreased slightly in the central region and increased slightly in the west and southwest regions, generally in keeping with similar demographic trends over the past few years.

TABLE 3

FRESHMAN HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY AFFILIATION

| Affiliation | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in Freshman as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Sectarian | 61 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| Sectarian | 71 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 |

All colleges showed gains in freshman enrollment, but the increases were greater at church-related than at non-sectarian colleges. Church-related colleges increased freshman enrollment by 5.2 percent in fall 1979, although the median institution could expect about a two percent increase.

TABLE 4

FRESHMAN HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

| Enrollment | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in Freshman as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Below 1,000 | 49 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 0.4 |
| 1,000 - 2,500 | 38 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 |
| Over 2,500 | 45 | 2.7 | 0.5 | -0.1 |

There was some change in trends in enrollments by size of institution in fall 1979 compared to fall 1978. Small institutions with enrollments below 1,000 continued to show increases, up over five percent from fall 1978. Medium and large institutions which had slight freshman enrollment declines last fall showed increases this year, although the increases were greater (4.2 percent) at institutions with enrollments between 1,000 and 2,500 than at larger institutions. Median freshman enrollments increased at small and medium institutions, and essentially remained steady at large

institutions with enrollments over 2,500. Freshman headcount as a percentage of total headcount enrollment increased slightly at all institutions with enrollments below 2,500 and decreased minimally at institutions with enrollments over 2,500.

TABLE 5

FRESHMAN HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY COMPOSITION OF INSTITUTION

| Composition of Institution | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in Freshman as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 2 | -2.0 | -1.7 | 0.4 |
| Female | 12 | -3.2 | -5.2 | -1.2 |
| Coeducational | 118 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 0.2 |

Women's colleges represented in the national sample showed enrollment drops in freshman headcount of approximately three percent in the aggregate and more (5.2 percent) at the typical institution. In contrast, coeducational colleges showed enrollment increases of almost four percent in the aggregate, although the typical college could expect slightly more than a two percent increase in freshman headcount enrollment. Women's colleges showed a slight decrease in freshman headcount as a percent of total enrollment, while coeducational institutions showed a slight increase.

## Graduate Headcount Enrollment: Fall 1979

Graduate students enrolled in increasing numbers this year. Table 6 illustrates that although in the aggregate all universities (which includes research universities, doctoral granting institutions, and comprehensive colleges and universities) graduate headcount enrollment increased by over two percent, the typical institution could expect a decline in graduate student enrollment of over four percent, suggesting that most of the growth this year took place in relatively few institutions. Research universities, particularly those which have large graduate programs, resumed growing after last year's slight decline in enrollment. This growth occurred in the aggregate number of graduate students as well as at the median institution. However, comprehensive colleges and universities continued to show marginal declines in both the aggregate and at the median institution. Although there was a 3.4 percent increase in total graduate student headcount at other four-year

institutions offering some graduate programs, the typical college could expect a decrease of over six percent, suggesting that the increase in enrollment was at relatively few colleges. As in fall 1978, graduate headcount enrollment as a percent of total enrollment declined slightly at all institutions in fall 1979, and continued to increase marginally at research universities and comprehensive colleges and universities.

TABLE 6

GRADUATE HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

| Institution | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in Graduate as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Institutions | 57 | 1.9 | -4.1 | -0.1 |
| Universities | 21 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Comprehensive Colleges and Universities | 22 | -1.3 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| All Other Four Year | 14 | 3.4 | -6.6 | -0.1 |

By region, last year's pattern emerges again. Enrollment at the median institution is down in the west and southwest, in the central region and marginally down in the southeast. Total enrollment, however, increased in the southeast, as it had in fall 1978, suggesting continued growth at a few institutions. In the central region, total graduate headcount enrollment increased this year after last year's slide, but the median college continued to lose ground. The mid-Atlantic states have turned around last year's slide, and the northeast continued to attract increasing numbers of graduate students. Some reversal of last year's decline of graduate student headcount as a percent of total headcount enrollment occurred this year in the mid-Atlantic and southeast regions which showed slight increases. In other regions, the decline in graduate headcount to total headcount enrollment continued.

TABLE 7

GRADUATE HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY REGION

| Region | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in Graduate as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 7 | 1.4 | -3.2 | -0.1 |
| Mid-Atlantic | 16 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| Northeast | 16 | 2.2 | 1.5 | -0.3 |
| Southeast | 9 | 3.1 | -0.2 | 0.8 |
| West and Southwest | 9 | -1.7 | -5.9 | -0.1 |

Church-related colleges showed an upward trend in graduate enrollment at the median institution as well as in total headcount enrollment. Although total graduate enrollment at non-sectarian colleges and universities marginally increased in the aggregate, at the median institution there was a marginal decline both in graduate enrollment and in graduate student enrollment as a percent of total headcount enrollment.

TABLE 8

GRADUATE HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY AFFILIATION

| Affiliation | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in Graduate as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Sectarian | 38 | 0.7 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Church-Related | 19 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 0.3 |

Although there was a significant increase in graduate headcount enrollment in the aggregate at colleges with enrollments from 1,000 to 2,500, the median institution showed a decline of over five-percent in graduate student enrollment. Most institutions (72 percent) reporting any enrollment of graduate students are classed as large (more than 2500 students). The median large institution showed no change in graduate enrollment for fall 1979 and only a marginal increase in graduate student enrollment to total headcount enrollment.

TABLE 9

GRADUATE HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

| Size of Institution | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in Graduate as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 - 2,500 | 13 | 5.1 | -5.6 | -0.1 |
| Over 2,500 | 41 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |

Most schools with graduate programs are coeducational. However, the three women's colleges with graduate programs showed marginal declines in graduate headcount enrollment.

TABLE 10

GRADUATE HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY COMPOSITION OF INSTITUTION

| Composition of Institution | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in Graduate as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 3 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.9 |
| Coeducational | 54 | 1.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 |

## First Professional Headcount Enrollment: Fall 1979

Professional student enrollment showed little or no change this year, although the median institution showed a marginal decline in total first professional headcount. In fall 1978, enrollment in professional programs surged ahead among all types of institutions, but that rapid growth has not continued. Comments from officers of several institutions suggest that the change is due to stabilized or declining demand, rather than lack of space in these programs. First professional headcount enrollment as a percent of total headcount enrollment remained about the same for all institutions in fall 1979 as in fall 1978, although marginal declines were experienced among different types of institutions.

TABLE 11

FIRST PROFESSIONAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

| Type of Institution | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in 1st Prof. as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Institutions | 34 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Universities | 18 | -0.7 | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| Comprehensive Colleges and Universities | 13 | -0.9 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| All Other Four-Year | 3 | -0.4 | -2.9 | -0.2 |

Total first professional headcount was down in all regions of the country except in the northeast. Enrollments for the median institution were up slightly, however, in the central, mid-Atlantic, and northeastern regions, pointing to a redistribution of students among institutions. This particular pattern may be due to a number of small increases at several institutions offset by fewer but larger decreases at a few large institutions. The west and southwest region continued to show declines in first professional headcount enrollment. In the northeast, while the total number of students did not increase, in contrast with the losses of the fall 1978 survey, the median institutions showed a slight increase. Results were mixed in other regions, but in general, enrollments did not climb in fall 1979 as they did in fall 1978.

TABLE 12

FIRST PROFESSIONAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY REGION

| Region | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in 1st Prof. as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 5 | -1.5 | 0.5 | -0.1 |
| Mid-Atlantic | 11 | -0.6 | 0.6 | -0.2 |
| Northeast | 7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Southeast | 6 | -0.1 | -1.1 | -0.2 |
| West and Southwest | 5 | -2.2 | -0.4 | -0.2 |

Church-related colleges held their own in first professional student enrollment compared to a decline at non-sectarian colleges for fall 1979. Both groups had shown increases in fall 1978.

TABLE 13

FIRST PROFESSIONAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY AFFILIATION

| Affiliation | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in 1st Prof. as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Sectarian | 20 | -1.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 |
| Church-Related | 14 | 0.2 | 1.0 | -0.1 |

The decline in first professional headcount enrollment took place primarily at medium-sized institutions with smaller graduate programs. While all institutions showed a marginal decline in first professional headcount in the aggregate, enrollment decreased at the median institution with an enrollment from 1,000-2,500 by over one percent while the median large institution showed a slight increase in first professional enrollment.

TABLE 14

FIRST PROFESSIONAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

| Size of Institution | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in 1st Prof. as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 - 2,500 | 4 | -0.4 | -1.4 | 0.0 |
| Above 2,500 | 30 | -0.8 | 0.3 | -0.2 |

The great majority of professional programs are at coeducational colleges and universities where the median institution reported a slight increase in first professional headcount enrollment. The two women's colleges in the sample with professional programs reported a decrease in enrollment in these programs.

TABLE 15

FIRST PROFESSIONAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY COMPOSITION OF INSTITUTION

| Composition of Institution | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Point Change in 1st Prof. as a percent of Total Headcount 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 2 | -4.8 | -9.3 | -0.1 |
| Coeducational | 31 | -0.7 | 0.5 | -0.2 |

## Undergraduate Transfer Student Enrollment: Fall 1979

Undergraduate transfer enrollments increased in fall 1979 by almost 10 percent. Greater than last year's increase of 8.3 percent and substantially larger than this year's overall growth of undergraduate enrollment, this increase might be attributed to two factors: (1) students seem more willing to look elsewhere if they are not satisfied at the college where they are presently enrolled; (2) colleges and universities are more actively recruiting transfer students after determining the approximate number of incoming freshmen and continuing students.

Liberal arts I and universities received the smallest increases in transfers this year. Most of the transfer student activity took place at two year colleges, liberal arts II colleges and comprehensive colleges and universities, suggesting a need for these colleges to fill extra places after the freshman class and the return of continuing students had been estimated.

TABLE 16

SELF-REPORTED PERCENT CHANGE IN TRANSFER STUDENT ENROLLMENT: FALL 1978 to 1979 and FALL 1979 to 1980

| | Report Percent Change Quartile Distribution | | | | | | Average Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $Q_1$ | | $Q_2$ | | $Q_3$ | | | |
| Type of Institution | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
| All Colleges and Universities | 0.0 | -1.1 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 14.0 | 8.3 | 9.9 |
| Universities | -6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | - 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Comprehensive Colleges and Universities | 0.0 | -3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 3.6 |
| Liberal Arts I | -1.0 | -6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 0.3 |
| Liberal Arts II | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 20.0 | - 0.8 | 11.5 |
| Two-Year Colleges | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 29.2 | 17.7 |

The changes in the number of transfer students show a wide fluctuation by region from fall 1978 to fall 1979. Transfer students declined only in the west and southwest regions where the increase was greatest last year. Transfer student enrollment increased this year over last year in the northeast and mid-Atlantic regions and increased substantially in the southeast after a slight decline last year.

TABLE 17

SELF-REPORTED PERCENT CHANGE IN TRANSFER STUDENT

ENROLLMENT: FALL 1978 to 1979 and FALL 1979 to 1980

BY REGION

| | Report Percent Change Quartile Distribution | | | | | | Average Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $Q_1$ | | $Q_2$ | | $Q_3$ | | | |
| Region | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
| Central | 0.0 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 2.3 |
| Mid-Atlantic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 19.0 | 5.4 | 9.7 |
| Northeast | -1.0 | -2.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 7.9 |
| Southeast | 0.0 | -4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | - 1.0 | 10.4 |
| West and Southwest | -3.0 | -3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 3.0 | 40.3 | - 3.3 |

The trend remained the same in fall 1979 as in fall 1978 with church-related colleges showing a larger increase in transfer student enrollment than non-sectarian colleges.

TABLE 18

SELF-REPORTED PERCENT CHANGE IN TRANSFER STUDENT

ENROLLMENT: FALL 1978 to 1979 and FALL 1979 to 1980

BY AFFILIATION

| | Report Percent Change Quartile Distribution | | | | | | Average Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $Q_1$ | | $Q_2$ | | $Q_3$ | | | |
| AFFILIATION | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
| Non-Sectarian | -1.0 | -4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Church-Related | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 13.5 | 10.8 |

Similar to fall 1978, small colleges (with enrollments less than 1,000) enrolled more transfer students in 1979 than larger institutions. Mid-sized as well as larger institutions showed a slower growth in the number of transfer students enrolled than in fall 1978.

TABLE 19

SELF-REPORTED PERCENT CHANGE IN TRANSFER STUDENT ENROLLMENT: FALL 1978 to 1979 and FALL 1979 to 1980 BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

| | Report Percent Change Quartile Distribution | | | | | | Average Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $Q_1$ | | $Q_2$ | | $Q_3$ | | | |
| Size of Institution | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
| Under 1,000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 23.0 | 13.1 | 14.8 |
| 1,000-2,500 | -3.0 | -10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 |
| Above 2,500 | 0.0 | - 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 2.1 |

The growth in transfer students enrolled at coeducational colleges was about the same for fall 1979 as in 1978. Women's colleges showed major increases in transfer student enrollment in fall 1979, although the growth was not as large as in fall 1978.

TABLE 20

SELF-REPORTED PERCENT CHANGE IN TRANSFER STUDENT ENROLLMENT: FALL 1978 to 1979 and FALL 1979 to 1980 BY COMPOSITION OF INSTITUTION

| | Report Percent Change Quartile Distribution | | | | | | Average Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $Q_1$ | | $Q_2$ | | $Q_3$ | | | |
| Composition of Institution | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
| Male | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0.0 | -13.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 25.6 | 17.0 |
| Coeducational | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 6.2 |

## Total Headcount Enrollment: Fall 1979

Total headcount enrollment in fall 1979 was up slightly in the aggregate (1.5 percent) over fall 1978, although the median institution had an almost two percent increase in enrollment. The growth occurred mainly in liberal arts II and two-year colleges while universities, comprehensive universities and colleges, and liberal arts I showed only slight enrollment increases.

TABLE 21

TOTAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

| Type of Institution | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Colleges and Universities | 134 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Universities | 21 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Comprehensive Colleges and Universities | 32 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Liberal Arts I | 24 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Liberal Arts II | 33 | 3.6 | 2.2 |
| Two-Year Colleges | 24 | 2.5 | 2.7 |

By region, the trends in growth in total headcount enrollment for fall 1979 varied from fall 1978. Growth was greatest in the mid-Atlantic region, up two percent over fall 1978. The northeast did not sustain last year's growth, up only slightly this year. The median institution in the central region increased total headcount by over one percent which reversed last year's slight decline. The southeast and west and southwest regions did not continue last year's growth and essentially remained stable in fall 1979.

TABLE 22

TOTAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY REGION

| Region | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 29 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Mid-Atlantic | 35 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Northeast | 26 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Southeast | 29 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| West and Southwest | 15 | 0.0 | 0.3 |

There were significant differences in total headcount enrollment by institutional affiliation from fall 1978 to fall 1979. Total headcount enrollment was higher at church-related colleges, up almost two percent this year, compared to non-sectarian colleges which showed only slight increases.

TABLE 23

TOTAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY AFFILIATION

| Affiliation | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Sectarian | 62 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Church-Related | 72 | 1.9 | 1.5 |

Small institutions continued to show increases in total headcount enrollment, up two percent in the aggregate in fall 1979. Medium-sized institutions with enrollments from 1,000 to 2,500 were also up over two percent in the aggregate, reversing last year's slight decline. Large institutions remained about the same in fall 1979 as in fall 1978, reporting only marginal increases in total headcount enrollment.

TABLE 24

TOTAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY SIZE OF INSTITUTION

| Size of Institution | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Below 1,000 | 49 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| 1,000 - 2,500 | 38 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Over 2,500 | 47 | 0.7 | 0.8 |

Total headcount enrollment was up both at women's colleges and coeducational institutions in the aggregate, although the median women's college could expect only a marginal increase, suggesting that the enrollment increases took place at only a few institutions. The two men's colleges showed a drop in total headcount enrollment, but the number of institutions is too small to come to any conclusions about trends at these colleges generally.

TABLE 25

TOTAL HEADCOUNT: FALL 1979

BY COMPOSITION OF INSTITUTION

| Composition of Institution | Number | Aggregate Percent Change 1978 to 1979 | Median Percent Change 1978 to 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 2 | -2.1 | -2.1 |
| Female | 12 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Coeducational | 120 | 1.1 | 1.2 |

The composition of total enrollment (the percentage of undergraduates, graduates, professionals and others) showed only slight changes in fall 1979 compared to fall 1978, but these changes may be indicative of increasing specialization of educational functions among institutions.

TABLE 26

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

OF TOTAL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT: FALL 1979

BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

| Type of Institution | Number | Undergrad. As Percent Of Total Headcount | Graduate As Percent Of Total Headcount | First Professional As Percent Of Total Headcount | All Other As Percent Of Total Headcount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Colleges and Universities | 134 | 74.8 | 14.2 | 6.6 | 4.8 |
| Universities | 21 | 56.2 | 24.1 | 14.0 | 5.8 |
| Comprehensive Colleges and Universities | 32 | 70.4 | 17.9 | 5.2 | 6.3 |
| Liberal Arts I | 24 | 96.3 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Liberal Arts II | 33 | 91.1 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 4.7 |
| Two-Year Colleges | 24 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Continuing the trends of fall 1978, the proportion of undergraduates to graduates is continuing to decrease (from 59 percent to 56 percent at universities and from 73 to 70 percent at comprehensive colleges and universities). Correspondingly, the combined percentage of graduate and professional students increased again this year at both these groups of institutions. Among other types of institutions undergraduates accounted for a slightly higher proportion of total headcount enrollment in fall 1979 compared to fall 1978.

## Conclusions

Overall, freshman headcount enrollment increased moderately in fall 1979, up 2.6 percent from fall 1978. Growth was greatest at two-year colleges which enrolled substantially more freshman (8.8 percent) this year than last year. Freshman enrollment increases were largest in the mid-Atlantic and west and southwest regions indicating a new spurt of growth for the mid-Atlantic region.

Graduate student enrollments were up this year primarily at universities. Total graduate headcount increased in all regions except the west and southwest regions. However, a shift in graduate enrollments appears to be occurring that may have the effect of consolidating more students in fewer programs.

First professional student enrollment remained stable in 1979 after rapid growth in 1978. Results were mixed in first professional headcount enrollment by region this year. The west and southwest continued to show declines, while enrollments for the median institution increased slightly in the central, mid-Atlantic and northeastern regions.

Undergraduate transfer enrollment increased by almost 10 percent this year, an even greater increase than in fall 1978. Most of this growth was recorded in liberal arts II colleges, comprehensive colleges and universities, and two-year colleges. Church-related colleges showed a larger increase than non-sectarian colleges.

Total headcount enrollment has continued to move upward (1.5 percent). Growth was greatest in the liberal arts II and the two-year colleges. Church-related schools experienced greater gains in all types of enrollment.

Overall, the trend in fall 1979 was for modest gains in enrollment with a redistribution of types of students among different types of institutions. On the one hand, growth in graduate enrollment was at the larger institutions, while on the other hand, this year's growth in undergraduate enrollment took place in the colleges rather than at the universities.

APPENDIX A

Carnegie* Classification of the
Five Institutional Types Utilized
in the Minter-Bowen Sample

A. Research Universities I: awarded at least 50 Ph.D.'s and were among the leading 50 universities in terms of federal financial support for academic science in 1969-70; and

   Research Universities II: awarded at least 50 Ph.D.'s and were among the leading 100 universities in terms of federal financial support for academic science in 1969-70.

B. Doctoral-Granting Universities I: awarded at least 40 Ph.D.'s in 1969-70; and

   Doctoral-Granting Universities II: awarded at least 10 Ph.D.'s in 1969-70.

C. Comprehensive Universities and Colleges I: offer liberal arts and at least two professional programs and enrolled at least 2,000 students in 1969-70; and

   Comprehensive Universities and Colleges II: offer liberal arts and at least one professional or occupational program and enrolled more than 1,500 students in 1969-70.

D. Liberal Arts Colleges I: selective in admissions and lead in terms of the number of their graduates who later receive Ph.D.'s; and

   Liberal Arts Colleges II: all other liberal arts colleges.

E. Two-Year Colleges and Universities.

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*A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education (Berkeley: Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, 1973).

## APPENDIX B

### List of Institutions in Sample

#### Research Universities

Brandeis University - MA
Catholic University - DC
Harvard University - MA
Johns Hopkins University - MD
University of Pennsylvania - PA
Princeton University - NJ
Rice University - TX
University of Southern California - CA
Tulane University - LA
Washington University - MO
Yale University - CT

#### Doctoral-Granting Universities

Adelphi University - NY
Darthmouth College - NH
University of Denver - CO
Drexel University - PA
Georgetown University - DC
Marquette University - WI
University of Notre Dame - IN
University of the Pacific - CA
Southern Methodist University - TX
University of Tulsa - OK

#### Comprehensive Universities and Colleges

Abilene Christian College - TX
University of Albuquerque - NM
Baldwin-Wallace College - OH
Capital University - OH
University of Dayton - OH
Drake University - IA
Elmira College - NY
Fairleigh Dickinson University - NJ
Geneva College - PA
Gonzaga University - WA
University of Hartford - CT
Iona College - NY
Lafayette College - PA
Merrimack College - MA
Oklahoma Baptist University - OK
Ouachita Baptist University - AR
Pacific Lutheran University - WA
University of Puget Sound - WA
Roger Williams College - RI
Russell Sage College - NY
St. Lawrence University - NY
St. Norbert College - WI
University of Santa Clara - CA
Seton Hall University - NJ
Simmons College - MA
Suffolk University - MA
Texas Wesleyan College - TX
Trinity University - TX
Tri-State College - IN
Union College - NY
Valparaiso University - IN
Villanova University - PA

#### Liberal Arts Colleges I

Allegheny College - PA
Augustana College - IL
Carleton College - MN
Colorado College - CO
Davidson College - NC
Hamilton College - NY
Kalamazoo College - MI
Kenyon College - OH
Macalester College - MN
Mt. Holyoke College - MA

## Liberal Arts Colleges I (Cont.)

College of New Rochelle - NY
Oberlin College - OH
Randolph-Macon Woman's College - VA
Reed College - OR
Ripon College - WI
Rosemont College - PA
St. Olaf College - MN
Salem College - NC
Washington and Lee University - VA
Wells College - NY
Westminster College - MO
Wheaton College - MA
Whitman College - WA
Williams College - MA

## Liberal Arts Colleges II

Belmont Abbey College - NC
Bennett College - NC
Berry College - GA
Bethel College - KS
Bryan College - TN
Campbell College - NC
Clark College - GA
Curry College - MA
Dominican College of Blauvelt - NY
Elmhurst College - IL
Fisk University - TN
George Fox College - OR
Marian College of Fond du Lac - WI
Meredith College - NC
Miles College - AL
Milligan College - TN
Millsaps College - MS
North Central College - IL
Northwestern College - IA
Paine College - GA
Presbyterian College - SC
Paul Quinn College - TX
Regis College - CO
Rivier College - NH
Rust College - MS
St. Paul's College - VA
Shaw University - NC
Stephens College - MO
Talladega College - AL
Tarkio College - MO
Unity College - ME
Upsala College - NJ
Westmont College - CA
Wilmington College - OH

## Two-Year Colleges

Becker Junior College - MA
Central College - KS
Central YMCA Community College - IL
Concordia College - OR
Dean Junior College - MA
Hannibal-LaGrange College - MO
Hesston College - KS
Keystone Junior College - PA
Lees Junior College - KY
Lon Morris College - TX
Missouri Baptist College - MO
Mt. Saint Clare College - IA
Northeastern Christian Junior College - PA
Pierce Junior College - PA
Reinhardt College - GA
Ricks College - ID
St. Catherine College - KY
Southern Baptist College - AR
Waldorf College - IA
Wesley College - DE
Wood Junior College - MS
Young Harris College - GA

APPENDIX C

NIICU Regions

Region I - Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin

Region II - Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia

Region III - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont

Region IV - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

Region V - Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington